

**Action Document for the EU Trust Fund**

Title	Reference: <b>T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-02</b> Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in The Gambia
Zone benefiting from the action / localisation	The Gambia Banjul, North Bank and Upper River Regions
Total costs	Total estimated cost: EUR 3 900 000 Total amount drawn from the EUTF for Africa: EUR 3 900 000
Method of implementation	Indirect management - delegation agreement International Organization for Migration (IOM)
DAC Code	130, 151, 160
Sector of Intervention of the Valetta Action Plan	Return, Readmission and Reintegration
Indicator(s) of the Valetta Action Plan	A86 - Provide comprehensive and developmental packages for safe return and reintegration  A88 - Strengthen the capacity of authorities and civil society organisations in their field of competence of countries of origin and transit to manage voluntary returns and support reintegration of all returnees  A78 - Support mechanisms in countries along the main migratory routes
Sector of intervention of the Trust Fund	3. Improving Migration Management in origin, transit and destination countries
Objective(s) of the Operational framework	Prevent irregular migration and forced displacement and facilitate a better migration management
Sub-objective(s) of the Operational framework	Facilitate migration management and returns
Length of implementation	36 months
Beneficiaries	1 200 Gambian return migrants from Africa, 300 Gambian return migrants from Europe and 250 communities in The Gambia.

## **1. SUMMARY OF THE ACTION AND ITS OBJECTIVES**

This action aims at addressing irregular migration from The Gambia through promoting strengthened migration governance, improved migrants' protection and sustainable reintegration of returnees. It will primarily target return migrants and communities affected by high outmigration (Regions of North Bank and Upper River). Indeed, the action will support the reintegration of 1 500 migrants and The Gambian government in its capacity to provide sustainable reintegration, including protection to vulnerable migrants. It will also increase awareness of 250 communities in high migration areas and migrants on the consequences and viable alternatives to irregular migration. Finally it will support national and local authorities and development partners in having access to data on migration factors, flows and trends to support evidence-based policy development and programmes.

## **2. JUSTIFICATION AND CONTEXT**

### **2.1 National context, when appropriate**

With a population of only 1.8 million, the lack of viable economic opportunities is one of the main challenges for the country<sup>1</sup>, and it has been identified by the Gambian government<sup>2</sup> as the main cause for high emigration rate from the country. The high unemployment especially among youth has resulted in increased emigration among all segments of the population, in particular nurses and doctors. The country's emigrant stock (4% of the population) is small compared to other African countries. However, its skilled emigration rate (63 percent in 2000) was ranked among the top 20 worldwide and the second highest among African countries. Emigrants from The Gambia — both skilled and unskilled — send high levels of remittances home, but historically, the contributions of the Gambian diaspora have not been recognized by the Gambian government. In recent years, however, the Gambian government has begun to reach out to its citizens abroad, who mainly reside in Spain, the United States, Nigeria, Senegal, and the United Kingdom. With solely 65 000 Gambians abroad in 2010, incoming remittances in 2011 were nonetheless more than twice the size of foreign direct investment (FDI) flows, \$90.7 million versus \$35.9 million.

The Gambia is also a destination country for immigrants from other regions in Africa — the immigrant population comprised nearly 17 percent of the total population in 2010, often refugees during times of conflict but also a small number of skilled African migrants. It is also an important transit country for unauthorized migrants from sub-Saharan Africa en route for Europe.

### **2.2. Sectorial context**

Irregular migration, especially of the youth, is of great concern to The Gambia. While one of the smaller countries in West Africa, The Gambia shows the second highest share<sup>3</sup> from the Region of irregular migration to Italy with 7 765 arrivals between January and August 2016 alone, representing a 40% increase from 2015. The vast majority of migrants leaving The Gambia however remain within the West African region. Some get stranded on the way to Europe, often in Niger, with no means to continue the journey. The desire to return back home at this stage of the migration experience is very common among young Gambians and they

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<sup>1</sup> Fiche Pays – République de Gambie, IOM, 2013

<sup>2</sup> Interviews with Gambian Government Officials in August 2016, during the stakeholder analysis leading to the development of a national migration policy.

<sup>3</sup> Nigeria is the country with the highest number of irregular migrants arriving on Italian shores in 2015 with over 19,000 migrants in November 2015.

increasingly decide to benefit from the voluntary return and reintegration programmes offered by IOM along the migration route. The key challenge of these programmes lies in ensuring that reintegration assistance is sustainable and long lasting, hence reducing the need/desire of young people to re-migrate irregularly in search of a better life. The regions of North Bank and Upper River are those most affected by irregular migration in The Gambia and will be the priority target areas of this project.

While a few information campaigns on irregular migration have been carried out at the national level over the last couple of years either by local NGOs or The Gambian Immigration Department, youth in The Gambia continue to remain ill-informed regarding risks associated with irregular migration (so called 'back way migration' in The Gambia) and they often fall prey of unscrupulous smugglers. Such information campaigns have not been able to target the at risk population and, of more concern, messages provided were not effective as they mostly aimed to stop youth for migrating but did not provide information regarding alternative opportunities nor include information regarding available options for migrants on their return.

Finally, a huge gap in The Gambia, as much as in other West African countries, remains the lack of up to date and reliable information regarding migration flows, routes, demographics and skills of potential migrants and returnees. While a national migration profile is currently being developed to provide a baseline of existing information about migration, much remains to be done to ensure that data are regularly and effectively collected and analysed.

### **3. LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY**

#### **3.1. Organisation's experience and lessons learnt**

IOM has a long experience in the delivery of technical assistance to the government and assisting migrants with reintegration assistance upon return. In 2015, IOM has assisted the voluntary return of 239 migrants from Africa and Europe. Through these initiatives, IOM's partnerships with the national government and key stakeholders including the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have been strengthened. IOM has indeed over the year implemented reintegration support services with different degrees of sustainability and success. Increasingly and particularly amongst national voluntary return and reintegration programmes funded by EU Member States, IOM has witnessed enhanced interest among key stakeholders on return migration to further ensure the sustainability of returns, through reintegration evaluation, studies on specific aspects of reintegration, focus groups with returning migrants etc.

Within the context of the Gambia, and in the framework of a number of assessments done by IOM on return and reintegration programmes, it has been shown that variety of returnees' profiles implies the need for increasingly tailored reintegration packages based on specific needs of the returning migrants. Also, increasing number of cases of vulnerable migrants including victims of trafficking, migrants with chronic medical problems, unaccompanied or separated migrant children (USMC) etc. in needs of immediate reintegration assistance has led to the need to provide specialised and enhanced support. IOM experience has shown that engagement with stakeholders in the delivery of reintegration assistance, particularly for vulnerable migrants facilitates smooth and more effective reintegration process.

This action is based on the IOM comprehensive approach called "Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism" (MRRM) which brings together in one mechanism a wide range of services and assistance that IOM usually provides to migrants and its Member States, in coordination with the authorities and partners. The MRRM already implemented in Niger and funded by the EUTF includes direct assistance to migrants, assisted voluntary return and reintegration in the countries of the region, collecting and analyzing data, but also

strengthening or establishing protection frameworks in countries of origin, transit and destination along the migration routes.

### **3.2. Complementary actions**

The project will build upon and complement the existing work that the EUTF for Africa is supporting in the Region and in the country. Specifically, the current action is also being closely coordinated with the International Trade Centre (ITC) Action on 'The Gambia Youth Empowerment Scheme'. IOM proposed activities with return and potential migrants will focus on addressing the immediate and medium term needs of the target population; referral to ITC trainings and job opportunities will also be provided. Activities envisioned with diaspora under this project will contribute to promote The Gambia economic growth through export promotion, which is one of the ITC Action specific objectives. Beneficiaries of reintegration assistance will also be able to access ITC offered trainings.

The project will also build upon and complement IOM activities on collecting information regarding migration in West and Central Africa. IOM has vast experience in implementing Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tool that regularly collects and analyses data on crisis-induced displacement in Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Mali and Central African Republic. Reports on data and trends are regularly shared with stakeholders, primarily governments and humanitarian partners, and have been key to informing their responses. IOM's DTM programmes equally include capacity building for implementing partners and government stakeholders. In addition, IOM has in place Flow Monitoring Points that regularly collects and analyses data on mobility flows, with a focus on health data, in key border crossings and transit points in the Ebola Virus Disease-affected countries (Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone), and with a focus on irregular migration to Libya and Algeria, in Niger and Mali. Finally, in the coming months IOM will be rolling out trainings to build the capacity of governments to track and map mobility flows in five additional ECOWAS countries, including support to implementation of DTM and the publication of national and regional DTM reports.

Activities undertaken under this action will also be closely coordinated with the Free Movement and Migration (FMM) in West Africa project which aims at maximizing the development potential of Free Movement in ECOWAS. Specifically, the data collection component of this a will be regularly coordinated with activities aimed at improving national migration data collection and analysis undertaken under the FMM project. In addition, the development of the national migration policy, also funded through FMM, will provide the national framework for implementation of this action. Capacity building activities foreseen under this action will also be closely coordinated with the ones envisioned under FMM West Africa project.

The proposed action will also be coordinated with the IOM "Response Mechanism and Resources for Migrants" (MRRM) and other return projects and reintegration financed by the Trust Fund, the EU or the Member States implemented in North Africa and West Africa to support the return from countries of transit and the sustainable reintegration of migrants in their country of origin.

This action will also be part of a wider regional approach supported by the EUTF for Africa in 14 countries of North, West and Central Africa located along the migration route. These projects will indicatively target the protection of 57 800 stranded migrants in need, the provision of 23 900 returns and 21 600 reintegration support to migrants, the information and sensitization on the dangers and alternatives to irregular migration of 2000 communities in areas prone to migration and 200 000 migrants on migration routes, the collection and analysis of data in each targeted country and at a regional level to adapt policies and actions

based on evidence and on a thorough understanding of migration patterns and the capacity building of governments and local stakeholders in order to ensure the sustainability and appropriation of the actions. It will pay particular attention to providing sustainable and impartial reintegration assistance, according to established vulnerability criteria, while taking into account local contexts and existing development cooperation in countries of return. The recommendations included in the *'Study on the results and impact of EU funded projects in the area of voluntary return and reintegration'*, funded by the EU, will be duly considered while implementing voluntary return and reintegration projects in the framework of EU Trust Fund for Africa.

In November 2015, following the arrivals of large flows of irregular Gambian migrants to Italy, the Government of The Gambia and the Government of Italy have negotiated a MoU for the return of failed asylum seekers. The MoU sets out the rules for bilateral cooperation on return migration management. This project will complement the efforts undertaken by the Government of Italy to strengthen the capacity of the Government of The Gambia to implement the agreed MoU in full respect of migrants' rights.

### **3.3. Synergy and coordination of actors in the zone of intervention**

The action is directly in line with the implementation of the Valetta Action Plan, and particularly in relation to 'return, readmission and reintegration' by facilitating the voluntary return of migrants in transit from Niger or EU member states to their country of origin.

Synergies with the MRRM, returns and reintegration from Member States and transit countries will be assured and referral mechanisms for migrants will be ensured. IOM notably ensure close cooperation with initiatives funded by the EUTF for Africa.

Coordination with donors and partners will be ensured at all levels; national, regional offices in Dakar and Brussels, IOM headquarters in Geneva and in capitals where donors are located. At the global level, IOM launched in May 2015 its response plan for the crisis in the Mediterranean, and a detailed action plan including activities at country and regional level. One of the strengths of MRRM proposed approach is to maximize available resources and direct them where the effects may be more important. The MRRM mechanism also allows to identify, explore and possibly promote partnerships with existing projects and initiatives, including the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, as in the case of socio-economic assistance for women in the Sahel.

The EU Delegation to The Gambia regularly coordinates with the UN and the broader donor community both in Banjul and in Dakar. Migration issues and relevant responses are discussed on a regular basis with IOM, DFID, UK Embassy, the Swiss, Spanish and Italian Cooperation Agencies. Such meetings favour information exchanges on programming in The Gambia and serve to avoid duplication while promoting cooperation. The EUD promotes indeed cooperation among different actors and will be instrumental in ensuring that close collaboration was developed between the International Trade Centre (ITC) project also funded by the EUTF and the current action.

## **4. DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

### **4.1. Objectives**

The overall objective of the proposed action is to contribute to strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in The Gambia.

The specific objectives (SO) of the action are the following:

- SO1: to support the return and reintegration of migrants and The Gambia government in its capacity to provide sustainable reintegration, including protection to vulnerable migrants.
- SO2: to increase awareness of the communities in high migration areas and migrants on the consequences and viable alternatives to irregular migration.
- SO3: to support national and local authorities and development partners in having access to data on migration factors, flows and trends to support the development of evidence-based policies and programmes.

### **4.2. Targeted groups and final beneficiaries<sup>4</sup>**

- Return migrants from Europe who benefit from reintegration assistance = 300
- Return migrants from Africa who benefit from reintegration assistance = 1 200
- Communities of origin sensitized = 250
- Migrants and potential migrants sensitized = 2 500
- Government and Civil Society Organisations

### **4.3. Expected results and main activities**

#### **OS 1: Return and reintegration**

*R.1.1 A total of 1 500 migrants returning from Africa and Europe are assisted in their durable reintegration*

- A mapping of the areas of return migrants and socio-economic opportunities will be developed, and kept regularly updated, including available data on return migrants within the project.
- Standard operational procedures (SOP) for the identification of needs in terms of reintegration assistance, the formulation of reintegration plans, referencing mechanisms to other actors and projects, and monitoring of the reintegration will be established early in the project.
- In order to meet the basic needs, direct minimal support in the form of delivery of a lump sum on arrival will be provided.
- Reintegration Assistance, in kind, will be individual, collective, or community based, as appropriate. Individual reintegration assistance can be used for the development of

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<sup>4</sup> The action will remain flexible so it can adapt to the migration flows and the evolution of the number of persons who need assistance. The composition of the groups of migrants who will benefit from the assistance may change according to the needs that may arise.

income generating activity, but also when it seems more relevant to training, medical support, housing support, or other support needed, based on the profile of the migrant. The reintegration is collective when several returnees come together to pool their individual reintegration assistance and implement together an income generating activity or other projects. Community reintegration assistance associates returnees and community members around a community project.

*R.1.2 Key national, regional and local stakeholders are equipped with increased capacities to facilitate a sustainable return and reintegration process*

- Building on the findings of the assessment and mapping, the action will develop or reinforce the inter-ministerial structure for migration governance (Interministerial Committee on Migration) in The Gambia to support the protection of vulnerable migrants and reintegration of returnees. SOPs developed by the action will also be part of the training to ensure that there is a common understanding of modus operandi among all counterparts.
- Capacity development plans will be drafted and implemented to support the Inter Ministerial Committee on Migration in The Gambia, in view of ensuring a participative approach to address the structural, legislative, policy, and operational support needs identified at national and local levels. Training workshops, technical assistance and study tours are also foreseen to strengthen the Government capacity to deal with migration governance.
- Coordination and reinforce referral mechanisms among governmental and non-governmental partners working with a mandate of assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations, in particular unaccompanied migrant children and victims of trafficking, will be strengthened.

## **SO2. Sensitization/Awareness-raising**

*R.2.1 Information and communications actions are implemented by concerned actors at the local level (media coverage, sketches, community dialogues etc.)*

At least 250 communities in the Banjul, North Bank and Upper River regions will have access to accurate information on migration through community outreach, community theatre plays, communication and information activities that aim to help migrants make informed choices, mitigate the risks associated with irregular migration, raise awareness of migrants rights and responsibilities within host communities and counter negative narratives of migration representing a “burden” and/or a “danger” to hosting countries.

In addition, given that the reality of returning home and the contributions of returnees to their home countries are often misunderstood by the returnees, their communities, and societies in countries of origin, transit and destination, the action would aim to document and disseminate the successes and challenges of returnees and their reintegration process. Communication activities will be coordinated using common templates across the different country-level actions.

*R.2.2 National information and orientation structures for migrants are established*

The action will improve the government of The Gambia capacity to deliver timely and relevant information regarding safe migration measures and alternatives to irregular migration through the establishment of ‘Migrant Information Centers’ (MICs) in main areas of return and emigration. No such structure yet exists in The Gambia and the action is planning to set

up and operationalize three of them in localities to be identified in close coordination with the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The MICs will target both return migrants and potential migrants. The type of information provided will range from general stories regarding migration and the risks associated with irregular migration, options for regular migration channels including info regarding the ECOWAS free movement protocols and referrals to alternatives to irregular migration, such as skills development and employment options available in the country. Specific information targeting return migrants aimed at facilitating their reintegration process, including access to reintegration funds, health facilities, schools for their kids etc. will also be shared at the MICs.

### *R.2.3 Community mobilisers are recruited*

A total of 50 youths will be recruited by the action to work as community mobilisers. This pool of youth, selected based on their leadership skills, their willingness to contribute to promoting safe migration in The Gambia and/or their past experience as irregular migrant, will first receive an inception training on irregular migration, its risks and alternative opportunities in The Gambia, including for return migrants. The community mobilizers will then contribute to maximize the outreach of the information actions described above through peer-to-peer discussion an exchange. The community mobilizers will be recruited for a total of 9 months over the course of the project, approximately three months per year, to reinforce the impact of the sensitization events described above. Small funding will be available for the community mobilisers to organize community gatherings and events to facilitate the sharing of information among non-migrants and returnees and help reducing the incidence of irregular migration. The community mobilisers will coordinate all activities closely with IOM and the local community authority who will regularly report to the Ministry of Regional and Local Governance at the central level, for effective monitoring and further reporting at PSC meetings.

## **SO3. Data Collection**

### *R.3.1 Migrants' communities of origin are identified and profiled*

Profiling exercises will be conducted in key areas of origin, such as the North Bank and Upper River Region in The Gambia to assess the needs of communities and identify gaps in the provision of basic services for returnees and non-migrants (potential migrants) alike. Community profiles will focus among others on population demographics (e.g. age, gender and household composition), socio-economic characteristics (level of education, employment challenges and opportunities, training needs) and existence/lack of basic services in the key areas, such as accommodation, education, employment and health.

### *R.3.2 Flow monitoring points (FMPs) are established, allowing for data collection*

Two flows monitoring at key origin points (FMP) will be established to collect in depth information regarding migrants in high origin/return areas in The Gambia. This data will support a better understanding of return and potential migrants' vulnerabilities, intentions, needs and capacities in order to inform policy and programmes implemented, including to provide alternatives to irregular migration to Gambian youth. This output will be closely coordinated with activities planned and implemented under the FMM West Africa Project regarding migration data and will feed the ongoing national migration policy development process.

### *R.3.3 A data base of voluntary returns and reintegration is developed.*

Information about all migrants receiving reintegration support under this project will be saved in the IOM Gambia project database. Such database will be developed in coordination with IOM offices in other partner countries in the region so that information about individual migrants supported through the action can be retrieved at any time of their migration



experience (at transit, origin and destination) and a full history of their migration cycle and challenges can be reconstructed.

#### *R.3.4 A platform comprising all information collected and numeric activity results is operational*

All the information collected at the country level, will be elaborated and made available into a web platform. A comprehensive analysis will be done at the Regional level in connection with North Africa and Europe.

#### **4.4. Stakeholders analysis**

A comprehensive analysis of national stakeholders involved in migration management in The Gambia was undertaken during the first week of September 2016. The analysis was carried out following the request of The Gambian Ministry of Interior to receive technical support from IOM for the development of a comprehensive national migration policy. A total of 17 meetings were organized to map the various roles and views on migration of the different organizations, including the civil society. As a result of the stakeholder analysis, an inter-ministerial committee on migration – initially established in 2015 on the occasion of the Valletta Migration meeting- was revived and it was agreed that it would be the main body coordinating the national migration policy under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior. It will also be the primary counterpart in the implementation of this action. The Interministerial Committee on Migration includes the following members:

- Ministry of Interior, Department of Immigration; Police Department;
- Ministry of Trade, Regional Integration and Employment, Department of Labour employment Unit;
- Ministry of Youth and Sports, National Youth Council, Ministry of Youth and Sport;
- Ministry of Justice, National Anti-Trafficking Committee;
- Ministry of Land and Regional Governance;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Gambian Abroad;
- Central Bank of The Gambia;
- The Gambia Investments and Export promotion Agency (GIEPA);
- NGOs.

The stakeholders' analysis underlined a strong political commitment towards the improvement of migration management in the Gambia, specifically the reduction of irregular migration flows among the youth, and hence the strong support towards this Action which will be further discussed between the IOM Regional Director for West and Central Africa and the newly appointed Minister of Interior as part of a courtesy visit planned during the third week of November 2016. On the other hand, capacities within the various ministries have been assessed as low during the stakeholders' analysis and this will have to be carefully taken into account throughout the implementation of the programme.

#### 4.5. Risks and assumptions

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Level (H/M/L)</b>	<b>Mitigation measure</b>
Low voluntary return of migrants from the EU member states which might impact on meeting the target indicated by IOM.	M	IOM will ensure strong collaboration and coordination with IOM missions in the sending countries and EU MS.
The Government of The Gambia does not wish to support the implementation of the project.	L	The project will ensure active engagement with the relevant government partners before the commencement of the project and ensure that effective line communication during project implementation is put in place.
Interest of and access to returnees and their communities to engage in monitoring and participation in reintegration and development-oriented initiatives.	M	Continued awareness raising and information exchange, based on evidence, will be part of the Action, including in particular at local government and community level.
Change of migratory flows during the implementation of the project can significantly reduce the number of migrants opting for AVRR to selected target countries of origin.	M	The Action will include constant monitoring of migratory flows and AVRR demand to allow for early detection of changes in the migration patterns. To ensure the successful implementation of the action, countries of origin will be adapted if needed.

The assumptions for the success of this action and its implementation are:

- Central and local authorities allows IOM to implement awareness raising activities on the risk of migration in the target zones, and are committed to sustainable reintegration of return youths in their communities.
- Smooth collaboration between various stakeholders in The Gambia and IOM allows for cross referrals of return migrants and non-migrants to available schemes provided.
- Communities of origin are willing and open to welcome back returned migrants and have a positive attitude towards them.
- The number of returnees to The Gambia remains stable throughout the project implementation.

#### 4.6. Cross-cutting issues

The proposed action will focus on the well-being and personal development of migrants, in full respect of their human rights. It will be based on non-discrimination principles, self-determination and participation of the migrants as well as confidentiality and right to privacy.

Protection mechanisms taking into account the vulnerability of the migrants such as the best interest of the child will always be ensured and be at the forefront of all considerations.

The action will engage as much as possible all relevant stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels in order to achieve a broad and comprehensive understanding of effective migration management policies. The proposal will also ensure that priorities identified by partner countries in their development plans and/or migration strategies at the national or local level are taken into account at all levels of intervention. A “do-no-harm” approach to ensure that migrants and communities are not negatively affected by the actions will be applied.

Also in consideration of the current caseload of migrants from The Gambia, it is of paramount importance to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of unaccompanied or separated migrant children (USMC). IOM operates within the relevant international legal framework for the protection of migrants, in particular in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Within the project, IOM will identify unaccompanied minors and offer a reintegration and education package.

Special gender considerations will be made throughout implementation of all project components. Specifically, the return and reintegration activities implemented will be gender sensitive, ensuring that male and women have equal access to available support services; and that access to capacity building trainings for government officials is equally offered to men and women.

The action will also promote protection principles for vulnerable migrants and the specificities of different groups of vulnerable migrants (by gender, age, nationality) will be duly taken into account throughout implementation of all project components, especially support activities directly targeting youth.

According to IOM data figures, youth community members (19-31 years old, 80 % men) are most vulnerable to fall into irregular migration, exercise of unlawful activities or even affiliation to violent groups in Trans Sahara migratory road used. Thus, the proposed project will seek to reintegrate sustainably these youth in The Gambia and to raise their awareness of irregular migration and the exercise of illegal activities. Among all migrants from the West African countries, 15 % of migrants from The Gambia were minors, mostly non-accompanied.

Very importantly, the action will also integrate environmental and climate change considerations in the planning of the reintegration activities. While The Gambia is primarily and agricultural country and the areas of high migration pressure are rural, community development and reintegration activities will duly take into account ongoing environmental changes (e.g. low rainfall etc.) and promote community projects that are viable and respond to the local needs and opportunities.

*Rio Markers*

<b>Rio Markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Important objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
Biodiversity	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fight against desertification	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate change mitigation	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adaptation to climate change		X	<input type="checkbox"/>

## **5. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

### **5.1. Convention with the organisation**

A Delegation Agreement in indirect management will be signed with IOM.

### **5.2. Indicative operational implementation period**

The implementation period will be of 36 months.

The delay for the operational start of field activities will be of latest 2 months starting from the signature of the contract.

Geographic coverage:

The project management site will be in Banjul, The Gambia, but the action will target the main areas of migration in the country.

### **5.3. Implementation components and modules**

According to objectives and results, the action will be based on 3 main components i) reintegration, ii) sensitization and iii) data collection.

Regarding the reintegration component, the first two years of implementation will be dedicated to the reintegration of returnees while the third year will be dedicated to the follow-up and monitoring.

IOM will implement the components and activities in coordination with the authorities.

### **5.4. Indicative budget**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Amount EUR</b>
<b>Return and reintegration</b>	2 650 000
<b>Awareness raising</b>	497 000
<b>Data collection</b>	400 000
<b>Indirect costs</b>	273 000
<b>Communication et visibility</b>	50 000
<b>Evaluation et audits</b>	30 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 900 000</b>

### **5.5. Organisational structure and governance of the action**

As regards the organizational structure, the implementation of this project will be coordinated and led by the IOM project manager under the supervision of the Chief of Mission. The strategic level will be led by the Chief of Mission in coordination with the Regional Director in Dakar.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established at national and regional level in Dakar to provide overall strategic guidance and to assess and, if necessary, adapt activities at

a national and regional level. The role will be in particular to approve the work plan for the Action, the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, the Communications Strategy and approve other deliverables under the Action, while taking into account relevant activities funded by the EU or other donors.

A coordination unit will be established at a regional level to work on reintegration, security monitoring and evaluation, communication strategy, data collection, and reporting.

A country and common platform will be created to share relevant data on migratory trends, situational reports, and analysis.

## **5.6. Performance monitoring**

The technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action is a continuous process and an integral part of the organisation's responsibilities. To this end, IOM will rely on its standardized permanent internal monitoring system, both technical and financial.

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework will also be established in the inception phase at each level of intervention (activities, expected results, and objectives). The institutional assessments, mapping and profiling exercises will serve to establish a solid baseline for the action against which progress in implementation can be measured.

Particular attention will be given to piloting new methodologies to measure the sustainability of reintegration support which is currently a key operational challenge for all stakeholders. The Actions will seek to pilot a common but contextualized monitoring and evaluation framework, including the identification of common indicators (both at individual, community and structural levels). Stakeholders from the coordination and referral mechanisms and community platforms would be engaged in this process to support joint approaches to monitoring.

## **5.7. Evaluation and audit**

### **5.7.1. Evaluation and audit by the European Commission**

The Commission may decide to undertake a final evaluation of this action and, if deemed relevant, a mid-term evaluation for one or more of its components. Evaluations will be carried out via independent consultants. The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving in the concerned components.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

### **5.7.2. Evaluation and audit by the organisation(s)**

The technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action is a continuous process and an integral part of the organisation's responsibilities. To this end, IOM will rely on its standardized permanent internal monitoring system, both technical and financial.

A mid-term evaluation on the activities will be conducted to resolve possible problems arising and analysed by the steering committee.

A special attention will be provided to the reintegration component. A midterm and final evaluation will be conducted by an independent consultant to develop a comprehensive report at the regional and country level to assess the sustainability of reintegration actions for migrants, appropriation of the mechanisms by the state partners and civil society and the impact on the communities. Recommendations will be made to improve the approach and implementation if necessary.

### **5.8. Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.4 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in the contract.

The communication and visibility plan of the action and the appropriate contractual obligations will be established on the basis of communication and visibility guidelines for external actions of the European Union and on the basis of any other instruction from the European Commission.

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission reserves the right to publish the results, indicators and targets of the project.

#### List of acronyms

DTM: Displacement Tracking Matrix

ECOWAS: Economic Commission of West African States

EU: European Union

EUTF: European Union Trust Fund for Africa

FMM West Africa: Free Movement and Migration in West Africa Project

IOM: International Organization for Migration

ITC: International Trade Centre

MRRM: Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

PSC: Project Steering Committee

SOP: Standard Operating Procedures

## ANNEX 1. AREAS OF INTERVENTION OF THE TRUST FUND

Area of intervention 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities	Primary target	Secondary target
Support for entrepreneurship, SMEs and the informal sector, particularly for youth and women	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
Support for the development of economic growth areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
Strengthening the professional and technical skills and improving employability of girls and boys	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
Area of intervention 2: Strengthening Resilience	Primary target	Secondary target
Food and nutritional security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Production, productivity, valuation and marketing of Agricultural products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local infrastructures (opening-up, water management for agricultural purposes etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sustainable management of natural resources and adaptation to climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation, living conditions and access to basic services (health, education etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Area of intervention 3: Improving migration management	Primary target	Secondary target
Prevention of irregular migration and fight against human trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
Asylum, legal migration and mobility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Synergies between migration and development (supporting initiatives of diasporas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support for return and reintegration	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
Border management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Area of intervention 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention	Primary target	Secondary target
Strengthening the rule of law	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Preventing conflicts and radicalisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity building to support security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## ANNEX 2. LOGFRAME MATRIX OF THE PROJECT

Activities, deliverables and all indicators with their targets and reference values contained in the logframe matrix are provided for information only and may be updated during the implementation of the Action without changing the funding decision. The logframe matrix should evolve during the project lifetime: new lines can be added for listing new activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and values will be regularly updated in the column foreseen for reporting purpose.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)
Overall objective: Impact	The overall objective of the proposed action is to contribute to strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in The Gambia.	<p>Laws, policies and procedures on protection and voluntary return and reintegration are strengthened</p> <p>The capacities of the government of The Gambia and its partners on the implementation of assisted voluntary return and reintegration are strengthened</p>	<p>Existing policies, laws and procedures are weak or incomplete.</p> <p>The existing capacities of relevant governmental institutions and their partners in the provision of assisted voluntary return and reintegration are limited</p>	<p>Legal framework on protection and assisted voluntary return and reintegration is strengthened in ensuring migrants' rights and protection</p> <p>The government of The Gambia and its partners are more effective in identifying migrants in need and in providing the necessary assistance</p>



<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Specific objective(s): Direct outcome(s)</b></p>	<p>SO1: To support the return and reintegration of migrants and The Gambia government in its capacity to provide sustainable reintegration, including protection to vulnerable migrants.</p> <p>SO2: To increase awareness of the communities in high migration areas and migrants on the consequences and viable alternatives to irregular migration</p> <p>SO3: To support national and local authorities and development partners in having access to data on migration factors, flows and trends to support evidence-based policy development and programmes.</p>	<p># Coordination and referral mechanisms in place at national and local levels 0</p> <p># of framework documents / SOPs developed for return and reintegration 0</p> <p># of migrants and communities benefitting from assistance and access to sustainable reintegration and progressively enjoying socio-economic rights 239</p> <p># migrants, potential migrants and communities of origin sensitized to the risks linked to irregular migration 0</p> <p># of reliable data collection (migratory flows, migrants' profile, socio-economic opportunities, returns, reintegration,) to reinforce the migratory analysis 0</p> <p># platforms enabling to all stakeholders to receive information in order to reinforce the development of policies and programmes 0</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1 500</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1 500</p> <p>250 communities</p> <p>5</p> <p>1</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Results</b></p>	<p><b>OS 1: Return and reintegration</b></p> <p>R.1.1. A total of 1,500 migrants returning from Africa and Europe are assisted in their durable reintegration</p> <p>R.1.2 Key national, regional and local stakeholders are equipped with increased capacities to facilitate a sustainable return and reintegration process</p>	<p>A mapping of reintegration opportunities was developed together with local authorities.</p> <p>The referral SOPs towards reintegration opportunities were developed.</p> <p># Technical and operational capacity building activities for state and non-state actors directly involved in the management or referral of reintegration activities were carried out.</p> <p># migrants benefitted from community and individual reintegration</p>	<p>0 mapping</p> <p>0 SOP</p> <p>0</p> <p>239 returns from EU in 2015</p>	<p>1 mapping developed</p> <p>1 SOP developed</p> <p>20</p> <p>300 returns from EU and 1 200 from Africa</p>

	<b>SO2. Sensibilisation</b>			
	R.2.1 Information and communications actions were implemented by concerned actors at the local level (media coverage, sketches, community dialogues etc.)	# communities were sensitized	0	250
		# MRC structures were established	0	3
	R.2.2 National information and orientation structures for migrants were established.	# community mobilisers recruited and trained	0	50
	R.2.3 Community mobilisers are recruited.	# community profile is established	0	1
	<b>SO3. Data Collection</b>			
	R.3.1 Migrants' communities of origin are identified and profiled.	# FMPs is placed along the migratory route and bi-weekly reports are shared	0	2
	R.3.2 Flow monitoring points (FMPs) are established, allowing for data collection.	# operational data base	0	1
	R.3.3 A data base of voluntary returns and reintegration is developed.	A web platform is updated every # days with the collected information	0	15 days
	R.3.4 A platform comprising all information collected and numeric activity results are operational.			